

REPORT
of the
Adjutant General
of the
STATE OF FLORIDA

For the Years 1929 and 1930





MAJOR GENERAL ALBERT H. BLANDING, FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD,
COMMANDING THE 31ST NATIONAL GUARD DIVISION.

ADJUTANTS GENERAL OF FLORIDA FROM 1868 TO DATE:

Horatio Jenkins, Jr.....July 9, 1868, to August 4, 1868
(not definitely established)

George B. CarseAugust 5, 1868, to February 20, 1870

John VarnumFebruary 21, 1870, to March 4, 1877

John J. Dickison.....March 5, 1877, to January 16, 1881

James E. YongeJanuary 17, 1881, to January 16, 1885

David LangJanuary 17, 1885, to December 4, 1893

Patrick Houstoun.....December 5, 1893, to May 6, 1901

William A. MacWilliams..May 7, 1901, to June 28, 1901

J. Clifford R. Foster.....June 29, 1901, to January 9, 1917

J. B. ChristianJanuary 10, 1917, to March 29, 1919

James McCantsMarch 30, 1919, to August 31, 1919

Sidney J. Catts, Jr.September 1, 1919, to January 3, 1921

Charles P. LovellJanuary 4, 1921, to January 25, 1923

J. Clifford R. Foster.....February 23, 1923, to June 18, 1928

Vivian CollinsJune 29, 1928, to date.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA,

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

St. Augustine, Fla., December 31, 1930.

SUBJECT: *Biennial Report of the Military Department.*

To: *The Governor of Florida.*

1. The following report of the Military Department of the State of Florida is submitted:

PRELUDE

This Department has, during the period of this report, received a number of applications for authority to form National Guard units in new communities and has frequently had difficulty in convincing correspondents that such authority was not entirely discretionary with this Department.

The State in accepting Federal aid for the Florida National Guard, under the conditions of the National Defense Act of 1920, as amended, obligates itself to accept certain National administration under the Militia Bureau of the War Department. One of the Federal requirements is that the State maintain no armed organizations (State constabulary or police excepted) except such units as are authorized by the Federal Government and which will conform to the general scheme of National Defense. Failure to conform to the requirements of the Militia Bureau would cut off Federal support of the Florida National Guard which in uniform clothing, arms and equipment and pay amount to approximately \$500,000.00 per year.

The State of Florida is authorized certain specified units and is limited in the maintenance of these units to a total

maximum strength of 183 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,336 enlisted men. This numerical limitation is based on the limitation of funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the National Guard, prorated by the Militia Bureau on a basis of State representation in Congress.

We feel that the State of Florida is being fairly treated by the Militia Bureau and that that Bureau is being excellently administered, therefore the only method of securing authority to form additional units is by securing an increased annual appropriation by Congress.

UNORGANIZED MILITIA

The estimated strength of the Reserve Militia of the State is 200,000.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

On December 31, 1930, the organized strength of the National Guard of Florida was as follows:

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>
General Officers, line.....	1	
Adjutant General's Department.....	3	
Inspector General's Department.....	1	
Judge Advocate General's Department.	1	
Quartermaster Corps	5	45
Ordnance Department	1	
Medical Corps	11	88
Dental Corps	2	
Veterinary Corps	2	
Corps of Engineers.....	11	204
Chaplains	2	
Field Artillery	47	580
Coast Artillery	22	348
Infantry	63	1088
Totals	172	2303
Warrant Officers	3	
Total strength commissioned and enlisted.....		2478

Over 95% of the officers of the Florida National Guard hold commissions of like grade and arm in the Officers' Reserve Corps (Federal).

FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD RESERVE

Commissioned Officers	32
Enlisted Men	15

OFFICERS UNASSIGNED LIST

Captains	3
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RETIRED LIST

General Officers	4
Other Officers	33
Enlisted Men	0

ORGANIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO FLORIDA BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

31st Division Troops

Division Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.
(Allotted to the States of Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, under the provisions of paragraph 7, a (5) National Guard Regulations No. 20, Nov. 1, 1927.)

124th Infantry Regiment.

Headquarters Battery, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.

116th Field Artillery Regiment.

2nd Battalion, 106th Engineer Regiment (Including 2nd Battalion, Medical Department Detachment).

124th Motor Transport Company, 31st Division, Q. M. Train.

*Headquarters Hospital Battalion, 106th Medical Regiment.

*117th and 118th Hospital Companies, 106th Medical Regiment.

COAST DEFENSE TROOPS

265th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense).

The units marked * are in the complete or deferred allotment to Florida. Their formation is not at present authorized.

CHANGES OF STATIONS AND NEW UNITS

Company "A", 124th Infantry, at Hollywood, Fla., was disbanded effective May 8, 1929.

Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, at Miami, Fla., was converted into a Rifle Company and designated Company "A", 124th Infantry.

Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 124th Infantry, was formed and mustered into service at Sanford, Florida, May 15, 1929.

Medical Department Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers, was formed at Panama City, Fla., on June 11, 1929.

Battery "D", 265th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense), was formed at Daytona Beach, Fla., on July 11, 1929.

146th Motorcycle Company, Quartermaster Train, was converted into Battery "E", 265th Coast Artillery Regiment, on November 20, 1929.

265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense) was redesignated the 265th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense), November 20, 1929.

Headquarters Detachment, 265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense), was redesignated Headquarters Battery, 265th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense), November 20, 1929.

The Batteries of the 265th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense) were redesignated as follows, effective January 1, 1930:

Battery "B", Key West, to Battery "E".

Battery "C", Miami, to Battery "D".

Battery "D", Daytona Beach, to Battery "C".

Battery "E", Jacksonville, to Battery "B".

Battalion assignments within the Regiment are as follows:

1st Battalion, with Headquarters at Jacksonville.

Batteries "A" and "B", Jacksonville, and Battery "C", Daytona Beach.

2nd Battalion, with Headquarters at Miami:

Battery "D", Miami, and Battery "E", Key West.

Medical Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers, Panama City, Fla., was disbanded on December 14, 1929.

Band Section, Headquarters, 265th Coast Artillery, was formed at Miami, Fla., on February 25, 1930.

Medical Department Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers, was formed at Haines City, Fla., on June 25, 1930.

Headquarters, 2nd Battalion, 124th Infantry, was changed from Starke to Jacksonville, November 6, 1930.

ACTIVE STATE SERVICE

Caryville Flood:

Confirming the press and general rumor, a telegram was received from Congressman Tom Yon, the evening of March 16, 1929, from Bonifay stating that the Choctawhatchee River was flooded beyond its banks and was still rising at the rate of six inches an hour, creating a grave situation in the town and vicinity of Caryville.

Major J. P. Coombs, 106th Engineers, Florida National Guard, of Apalachicola, was immediately ordered to reconnoiter the situation and advise this Department whether or not the Department could render assistance. Company "D", 106th Engineers, at Panama City, was ordered to be in readiness to move in case troops were needed.

It developed that the greatest need was for shelter and bedding for refugees from the flooded area, a camp for whom was established at Bonifay. As promptly as possible 100 pyramidal tents, 600 blankets and 300 cots were furnished, authority for this use of Government property having been secured from the Commanding General, 4th Corps Area. Troops were not needed.

Valuable assistance in this emergency was rendered by the United States Coast Guard service in the matter of gathering refugees and delivering supplies.

As soon as possible all relief measures were turned over to the American Red Cross.

Threatened Storm of September, 1929:

It was reported by Captain William V. Albury, 265th Coast Artillery, at Key West, on September 28, 1929, that winds of high velocity were rising at that place and that the Mayor and other city officials were apprehensive of the approach of a hurricane, and that he had been requested to furnish troops for patrol duty and for general assistance in case of disaster.

Battery "E", 265th Coast Artillery, under command of Captain Albury, was ordered to active duty and directed to report to the Mayor of Key West for the performance of such duties as he saw fit to assign them. Patrol duty was performed during the night of September 28-29, which, it developed, was the peak of the storm at that place. The Battery was relieved the morning of September 29th, 1929.

Strong winds were also reported at Tampa and Apalachicola and the Post Commanders at those cities were authorized to take such measures as might become necessary. No troops were used at Tampa, but Company "E", 106th Engineers at Apalachicola, was placed on active duty for patrol duty from September 30 to October 2. No material damage was reported from any of the three threatened cities.

Mediterranean Fruit Fly Quarantine:

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly was found in Orange County on April 6, 1929, in an orange grove within the incorporate limits of the City of Orlando. Both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board were considerably perturbed by this discovery.

To prevent the spread of the pest over the entire Country it was necessary that immediate quarantine of the infested area be instituted, and no organized force was available to enforce this quarantine except the Florida National Guard.

It was recognized that this was not a military duty but the emergency was such that the Governor felt justified in using the National Guard to enforce this quarantine and save the entire United States from the possible permanent infestation of the pest.

At first only three units of the Florida National Guard were called into service and their patrol covered only parts of Orange and Seminole counties. This was gradually extended, to a total of 26 officers and 609 enlisted men, at the peak of the emergency.

The discovery of infestations spread rapidly and as new infestations were discovered, the guard was increased and moved farther and farther out, always keeping just beyond the infested area, until at last the whole central part of Florida was termed "Infested Territory" and the National Guard had established two lines across the State of Florida. The north line extended from Port Inglis, on the west, thence northeast across the State to Surfside Beach, near

St. Augustine, on the East Coast. The south line extended from Sebastian, on the East Coast, southwest across the State to Sun City and the Gulf of Mexico. This patrol line covered a distance of 1,187 miles and during this tour of duty thirty-six different organizations of the Florida National Guard were represented on active State duty.

The Guards on road patrol duty from June 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, inspected 4,578,572 vehicles. In addition to the Guards on road patrol, inspecting vehicles and baggage, inspectors were also placed on trains and stationed at depots, docks and bus stations, within the area, to examine hand, checked and express baggage. There were guards stationed at forty-two towns within the area and the train riders traveled a distance of 5,100 miles daily over the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Florida East Coast Railways. These guards on baggage inspection duty from June 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, inspected 5,079,136 pieces of baggage and found 19,863 hosts of the Mediterranean Fruit Fly; this made a consolidated total for road patrol and baggage inspection of 9,657,708 pieces of baggage inspected.

For the convenience of the traveling public, guards were stationed at the larger hotels to examine and seal baggage. By using a system whereby baggage properly and officially sealed would be accepted and passed without reinspection, much confusion and time was saved at both depots and road patrol stations. This system also permitted hosts originating outside of the infested area to enter and pass through the area without confiscation, so long as the seal was left intact and was not over two days old. Guards also went to homes to seal baggage.

All troops on duty were finally withdrawn June 30, 1930, and the work was turned over to a civilian force.

This incident offers an example which it is believed is more or less unique of a State Military Force performing non-military duty and meeting an emergency for which

there appeared no other possible solution. The manner of performance of this duty by the Florida National Guard was highly commended by the Federal Authorities appointed to investigate the Mediterranean Fruit Fly problem.

The men on this duty were entirely under military control for discipline and general administration, although they were paid and issued their instructions by other agencies: The State Plant Board and the United States Department of Agriculture.

The State is indebted to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for his assumption of authority in authorizing the use of Government clothing and equipment, which he justified by his recognition of the gravity of the situation.

Most excellent service was rendered by Lieut. Colonel Preston Ayers, 124th Infantry, who commanded the troops on this duty during the entire period. He showed marked organizing ability in the disposition of the forces available and tact and good judgment in dealing with the public.

WAR RECORDS

This office has as complete records as it has been possible to gather of soldiers of the State who served in the Seminole Indian Wars, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War.

As previously reported, records and rolls on file in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army, covering the first three mentioned conflicts have been copied by photo-static process, our own State records of the first two having been lost and the last having been destroyed by the Arsenal fire of 1915.

Numerous requests are received for extracts from these rolls for the purpose of securing State and Federal benefits, and in each case where the requested records can be found they are furnished.

The work on our World War records has continued. A duplicate set of the 45,000 cards giving the records of these veterans has been completed and arranged alphabetically by counties. Copies of these county files showing: highest rank attained, branch of service, home at time of entrance into and length of service, have been furnished for file and use to County Clerks, principal American Legion Posts, The State Service Officer, and the State Adjutant of the American Legion.

TRAINING

During the years 1929 and 1930, the armory training of the National Guard has been most satisfactory.

The progress being made can be seen in a comparison of ratings received at Annual Armory Inspections for the past four years:

Ratings:

Year	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1927	20	24	1
1928	20	25	1
1929	27	22	1
1930	48	5	0

The establishing of an eligibility list for promotion which requires all officers to take an examination for the next higher grade within two years after their appointment or promotion has had most beneficial results in improving the efficiency of the officer personnel.

Increased attention and interest in the preparation and following of progressive schedules of instruction has been shown with the result of an improved state of training and better preparation for the work of the field training period.

FIELD TRAINING

The following camps of instructions were held during the two-year period covered by this report.

During 1929:

- (a) Camp J. Clifford R. Foster, June 16th to 30th.
 State Staff Corps and Departments,
 Staff, 62nd Infantry Brigade,
 124th Infantry,
 124th Motor Transport Company,
 146th Motorcycle Company.

A total of 61 officers, 1 warrant officer and 815 enlisted men attended this encampment.

- (b) Camp J. Clifford R. Foster, July 21st to August 4th.
 2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers.

Total attendance: 12 officers and 155 enlisted men.

The Headquarters, Headquarters Company and the 1st Battalion of this Regiment, all of the Mississippi National Guard, also attended this encampment, this being the first consolidation of the Regiment since its re-formation after the War.

Although divided organizations (organizations composed of units from more than one state) are not generally to be desired, it is felt that much benefit was derived from this encampment and that a real regimental esprit de corps was established.

- (c) Camp McClellan, Alabama, August 4th to 18th.
 Staff 31st Division,
 Staff 56th Field Artillery Brigade,
 Headquarters Battery, 56 Field Artillery Brigade.

Both theoretical and practical instruction were received at this camp of instruction. Classes in the functioning of a division staff were held and actual ground set-ups for staff problems made.

The training was greatly helped by the presence of headquarters troops.

A total of 7 officers and 21 enlisted men from this State attended the camp.

- (d) Camp Jackson, S. C., August 4th to 18th.
116th Field Artillery.

A carefully prepared program was made out in advance, placing most of the responsibility for training directly on battalion commanders. Battalion practice marches were held and field problems worked out.

The service practice with the 75 m. m. field guns, with which the Regiment is equipped, was very satisfactory and was so rated by the Regular Army instructors.

Attendance: 50 officers, 1 warrant officer and 592 enlisted men.

- (e) Fort Barrancas, Florida, August 11th to 25th.
265th Coast Artillery Battalion (Harbor Defense).

The field training period is the only opportunity that this organization has to function with its major arm, the 10" coast defense guns, and the greater part of the allotted time was devoted to actual training with these guns, which are available at Fort Barrancas.

Instruction in ceremonies and other military subjects was also held.

It is well worthy of note that this Battalion made the highest score in their service firing of any Coast Artillery National Guard unit in the Fourth Corps Area.

Attendance: 17 officers and 263 enlisted men.

During 1930:

- (a) Camp J. Clifford R. Foster, July 6th to 20th.
State Staff Corps and Departments,
124th Infantry,
124th Motor Transport Company.



A SECTION OF THE 124TH INFANTRY, FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD, PARADING AT CAMP J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER

The training of the Motor Transport Company was carried on under supervision of a Federal instructor. The training of the 124th Infantry was carried on by the company officers under the supervision of the field officers of the Regiment and the Federal instructors assigned.

The class of instruction and the methods used were excellent and the interest displayed by both officers and enlisted men made it possible to complete the full program and attain the objective set for the training period.

Schools were held daily for field and staff officers, company officers, non-commissioned officers and supply sergeants.

Firing with the several arms with which the Regiment is equipped was carried out as scheduled, with excellent results.

Attendance: 63 officers, 1 warrant officer and 814 enlisted men.

(b) Camp B. F. McClellan, Mississippi, July 18th to August 1st.
2nd Battalion, 106th Engineers.

As the preceding year, this was a joint camp with the Regimental Headquarters and the other troop of the Regiment from Mississippi.

The training was under the supervision of the Regimental Commander and followed, throughout the period, a training program previously prepared.

Range firing was held with both rifle and pistol.

It is gratifying to note that in competition for the Instructor's Cup, which is awarded for field efficiency, the three companies from Florida were the high three, their relative standing being Company "E", Appalachicola, Company "F", Haines City, and Company "D", Panama City.

Attendance: 11 officers and 204 enlisted men.

(c) Camp Jackson, S. C., July 20th to August 3rd.
116th Field Artillery.

Basic instruction, and all instruction within batteries, was conducted by the battery officers. General instruction, conduct of schools and direction of fire, was handled by the Regimental Staff; all, under the supervision of Regular Army instructors.

Staff training was stressed and greater progress made than ever before.

Instruction of specialists was given more attention this year than usual with the result that considerable progress was made, particularly with communications details.

Animal management and adjustment of harness was made a subject of considerable effort and satisfactory progress was made in this respect.

Each battalion was given three days range practice.

Attendance: 49 officers, 1 warrant officer and 591 enlisted men.

(d) Fort Barrancas, Fla., August 10th to 24th.
265th Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense).

As noted elsewhere in this report, this organization has since the last encampment been expanded from a four firing battery battalion to a five firing battery regiment.

The entire mornings of the first week were given over to artillery training on the 10-inch disappearing sea coast guns. During this training the various sections were given special instruction pertaining to their duties in firing the piece.

Each battery fired 100 rounds of sub-caliber ammunition with which they worked out firing problems leading up to the service firing the following week.

Afternoons were devoted to schools for officers and enlisted men, athletics and ceremonies.

Service practice with 10-inch ammunition was fired by each battery at towed targets at ranges of about 12,800 yards. The results were excellent with Battery "D" of Miami, making the highest score.

Attendance: 26 officers, 1 warrant officer and 352 enlisted men.

- (e) Fort McClellan, Alabama, August 3rd to 17, inclusive.
 Staff, 31st Division,
 Staff, 62nd Infantry Brigade,
 Staff, 56th Field Artillery Brigade,
 Headquarters Battery, 56th Field Artillery.

Training at this camp, as at former staff camps, consisted of the solution of staff problems and critiques on the solutions. A number of command post problems were worked out and discussed.

Lectures on pertinent topics were given by both Regular Army instructors and National Guard Officers.

Attendance: 9 officers and 22 enlisted men.

NATIONAL MATCHES

Teams were sent to the National Matches in both, 1929 and 1930, and very creditable showings were made each year.

Two members of the Florida National Guard Team of 1930, especially distinguished themselves by qualifying in the President's Hundred, the hundred best individual shots in the entire United States: Captain Alva F. Carden and 1st Lieutenant Wm. H. Peeples, both of the 124th Infantry, and both from Miami.



ENTRANCE TO CAMP J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER

SMALL ARMS RANGES

Progress has been made in establishing Small Arms Ranges at various stations in the State.

The Target Range at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster has been materially improved and a combat range with three emplacements has been constructed. This is the largest target range in the South.

Small arm ranges leased and constructed with Federal assistance are now in operation at the following points:

Hdqts. Bty. 56th F. A. Brigade..Avon Park, Fla.
 1st Bn. 116th F. A.....Tampa, Fla.
 Battery E, 116th F. A.....Plant City, Fla.
 Battery F, 116th F. A.....Arcadia, Fla.
 Companies I and L, 124th Inf...Palmetto, Fla.
 Company H, 124th Inf.....Lake City, Fla.
 Company K, 124th Inf.....Orlando, Fla.
 Service Co. 124th Inf.....St. Augustine, Fla.
 Company C, 124th Inf.....West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Service Battery, 116th F. A....Winter Haven, Fla.
 Company F, 106th Engineers..Haines City, Fla.

In addition to the above, the Military Department has arranged for small arms ranges to be established at the following places:

Company D, 106th Engineers..Panama City, Fla.
 Companies A and B, 124th Inf...Miami, Fla.
 Battery B, 265th Bn. C. A. C....Miami, Fla.
 Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn. 116th F.A.Bartow, Fla.

PUBLIC MILITARY PROPERTY

The proper care, protection and safeguarding of public property issued to military organizations, is the most difficult problem which confronts the Florida National Guard.

With the improvement in armory facilities throughout the State many of the difficulties will be overcome.

Lockers are being provided in many of the armories and company commanders are being held strictly accountable for the property entrusted to their care. All delinquencies to date have been settled.

ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC FUNDS

Funds in the hands of organization commanders are audited periodically.

In addition to the audit made at home stations, company commanders are required to submit accounts current to this office covering receipts and disbursements of any public funds that may come into their possession.

UNIFORM CLOTHING

New roll collar, cotton, khaki uniforms have been received and are now being distributed to the troops in the State. This new uniform is superior in material and fit to the old olive drab uniform and enables the Guard to present a very creditable appearance.

Cotton khaki caps to match the uniforms, together with leather belts and cravats are also being issued.

The new uniform is khaki colored and is a distinct departure from the old war time olive drab that has been the prescribed uniform for the army for over twenty years.

STATE ARSENAL

Much work has been done during the two years' period in repairing and improving the buildings at State Military Headquarters.

The buildings have been painted and improvements made in the facilities for storage and protection of property.

ARMORIES

Considering the large number of armories in the State, the amount of money appropriated for their upkeep in

the past has been inadequate. With such funds as has been available a progressive scheme of repairs has been inaugurated and the most urgent repairs have been made.

Repairs have been made to the following armories:

Company "E", 106th Engineers.....	Apalachicola
Bat. "F", 116th F. A.	Arcadia
Hq. Bty. and C. T., 2nd Bn. 116th F. A....	Bartow
Company "L", 124th Inf.	Bradenton
Headquarters Bty., 116th F. A.	Fort Myers
Company "F", 106th Engrs.	Haines City
Headquarters, 265th C. A. C.	Jacksonville
Bat. "E", 265th C. A. C.	Key West
Bat. "D", 116th F. A.	Lakeland
Post of Miami	Miami
Company "I", 124th Inf.	Palmetto
Battery "E", 116th F. A.	Plant City
Company "D" and Hq. 1st Bn., 124th Inf.	Sanford
Company "M", 124th Inf.	Tallahassee
1st Bn., 116th F. A.	Tampa
Company "C", 124th Inf.	West Palm Beach
Service Battery, 116th F. A.	Winter Haven

In addition to the repairs listed above, lockers were installed for the following organizations:

Company "A", 124th Inf.	Miami
Company "B", 124th Inf.	Miami
Bat. "D", 265th C. A. C.	Miami
Company "D", 106th Engrs	Panama City
Medical Det., 106th Engrs.....	Haines City

At Miami a splendid four organization armory was constructed by Dade County and turned over to the State for use of the National Guard.

At Avon Park the stables and part of the armory was destroyed by fire. The damages were repaired with the money received from the State Fire Insurance Fund.

FEDERAL AND STATE APPROPRIATIONS, F. Y. 1929 AND 1930

As a matter of general information, and as a means of comparing the relative proportion of the expense of maintaining the Florida National Guard, that is borne by the Federal Government and by the State, respectively, the following financial statements are presented:

Federal Disbursements

1929

Armory Drill Pay	\$140,493.40
Salaries of caretakers of material, animals, etc...	35,805.23
Forage, etc.	25,263.98
Horseshoeing, veterinary supplies, etc.	2,135.89
Leases and improvements of target ranges and Camp, including caretakers	5,382.55
Expenses of camps of instruction:	
Pay, subsistence, etc.	92,101.85
Miscellaneous items of expense	1,313.46
Total Disbursements	\$300,496.40

Cost of Equipment and Supplies Furnished by the Federal Government During Year 1929

Uniforms, arms and equipment for new units..\$	35,337.70
Replacement, equipment issued direct to units..	6,997.60
Replacement and new equipment issued to the State	78,993.37
Transportation of equipment	11,193.50
Travel, instructors	4,810.68

Total cost of equipment and supply.....\$137,332.85

It is estimated that the costs of transportation of personnel in connection with summer field exercises of all organizations and for transporting equipment, amounted to, approximately\$ 63,767.89

Total Federal disbursements for supplies and services for year 1929\$501,597.14

Federal Disbursements
1930

Armory Drill Pay	\$155,049.79
Salaries of caretakers of material, animals, etc...	32,196.48
Forage, etc.	23,389.60
Horseshoeing, veterinary supplies, etc.	1,660.97
Leases and improvements of target ranges and camp, including caretakers	8,003.97
Expenses of camps of instruction:	
Pay, subsistence, etc.	64,397.11
Miscellaneous items of expense	3,773.42
 Total disbursements	 \$288,471.34

*Cost of Equipment and Supplies Furnished by the Federal
Government During Year 1930*

Uniforms, arms and equipment for new units...	\$ 21,560.00
Replacement, equipment issued direct to units..	15,673.39
Replacement, and new equipment issued to the State	55,396.60
Transportation of equipment	9,331.60
Travel, instructors	4,810.00

Total cost of equipment and supply.....\$106,735.59

It is estimated that the costs of transportation of personnel in connection with summer field exercises of all organizations and for transporting equipment amounted to, approximately..\$ 46,337.60

Total Federal disbursements for supplies and services for year 1930.....\$441,544.53

State Disbursements
1929

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard:	
Fiscal Year 1929	\$108,190.00
Amount expended	107,561.92
June 30, 1929, reverted to the State Treasury....	628.08
Expended from fund for printing and advertising	1,288.60
Expended from State Plant Board Emergency Appropriation for Mediterranean Fruit Fly Eradication	7,397.38
Amount borrowed by the Governor	8,000.00
Amount expended	8,000.00
Total State disbursements.....	\$124,247.98

State Disbursements
1930

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard:	
Fiscal Year 1930	\$121,590.00
Amount expended	121,178.73
June 30, 1930, reverted to the State Treasury...	421.27
Expended from funds for printing and advertising	808.03
Total State disbursements.....	\$121,986.76

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Camp J. Clifford R. Foster

The following temporary buildings, listed in the last biennial report of the Department and which are under the jurisdiction of the Military Department, have been torn down and removed:

- No. S- 3—Dwelling.
- No. S- 2—Dwelling.
- No. S-17—Caretaker's Cottage.

- No. 201-2—Kitchen.
- No. C-618—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-633—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-640—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-727—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-733—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-740—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-812—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-818—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-827—Kitchen and mess hall.
- No. C-834—Kitchen and mess hall.

Arrangements are being made for the reconstruction of some of the kitchens shown above. These buildings will be reconstructed with Federal Funds.

This Camp was redesignated "Camp J. Clifford R. Foster" by direction of the Governor of Florida, under General Orders No. 2, Headquarters, Military Department, State of Florida, January 11, 1929, in honor of the memory of the late Brigadier General J. Clifford R. Foster, who died in St. Augustine, Florida, June 18, 1928, after more than thirty-two years of honest, faithful and distinguished service in Florida National Guard.

The Camp is very popular, not only with the troops from this State but the troops from other states as well. Many improvements have been made and the natural beauty, together with the facilities constructed by the State and by the Federal Government, make it one of the best Camp Grounds in the country.

To indicate what has been accomplished in the past two years the following inventory of specific projects is submitted:

- a. Service Club, S-7: This building was rehabilitated within and without. A piano, pool table, curtains, shades, etc., for the convenience of the troops, have been installed.



PIER AT CAMP J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER

The brick road in front of the Club and the concrete approach thereto have been widened. The adjacent grounds have been decorated with captured German trophies and planted with flowers and shrubs, which have made a vast improvement with the appearance of this place.

b. Dwelling, S-6: This building was moved from its old location on the river front to a more suitable location and rehabilitated within and without and now presents a very creditable appearance.

c. Garage and Tool Room, S-3: Erected adjacent to Dwelling S-6.

d. Caretaker's Cottage and Tool Room, S-28 and S-27: Erected in the vicinity of Pavilion S-9.

e. Superintendent's Cottage and Tool Room, S-29 and S-30: Erected in the vicinity of Building No. 1. The Superintendent and caretakers' cottages are distributed throughout the Camp so as to afford maximum protection of the State and Government property.

f. Coal Shed, S-31: Convenient to the railroad spur and to the kitchens to be supplied, has been constructed.

g. Building S-32: Latrines for the use of Camp Headquarters erected near S-8.

h. Four enlisted men's latrines in the west end of Camp were rehabilitated and repaired.

i. A picket line was constructed adjacent to the stables.

j. The interior of the Post Exchange, Building C-16, was rehabilitated and improved for the convenience of the patrons.

k. Pavilion, S-9: Re-roofed, re-painted and generally rehabilitated. Toilets for men and women have been installed.

l. Hostess House, Building No. 5: Moved to a new location, re-roofed, re-painted and rehabilitated throughout. While this was a war-time building, it now presents a good appearance and will be used for years to come.

m. Twenty temporary buildings have been torn down and the material salvaged and used in the repair of other buildings.

n. An excellent road has been constructed along the line of the kitchens and in the Infantry Camp. This is an 18-foot road built in accordance with the specifications for country roads. The dirt roads in Camp have been graded and oiled.

o. Roofs of many of the buildings were repaired. Repairs were also made to underpinning of several of the buildings.

p. The Pistol Range was extended and three additional targets installed.

q. The low swampy place near the entrance of the Camp was filled in and graded. The drainage was improved by the construction of a rock ditch.

r. The low part of the Camp Grounds adjacent to latrines A-163, A-162 and A-161 has been filled in and graded. The drainage of this part of the Camp has been improved by construction of rock-lined ditches.

s. The grounds in front and rear of the swimming pool have been graded and cleared. Grass, palms, etc., were planted.

t. Captured German trophies with concrete bases have been installed at road intersections to keep vehicles on the road.

u. A section of the road in the vicinity of Building S-17 has been revetted.

v. Low places in front of the 600- and 800-yard butts of the target range have been graded and filled in. Improvements also were made in the drainage system. Firing points were repaired.

w. Oak and magnolia trees were planted in the Infantry Camp. Oleanders were placed along the west side of the reservation for a distance of two miles. The entire Camp was gone over with a roller. Low places on the parade grounds were graded and filled.

x. A strip 100 feet wide over which the troops pass in review at parades, etc., has been planted with grass and is gradually being improved to present a lawn-like appearance.

OTHER CAMP PROJECTS

The following additional projects are included in the program for rehabilitation of the Camp:

- a. Concrete floors for three battalion latrines.
- b. Repairs to stoves and refrigerators.
- c. Construction of eight additional kitchens and mess halls.
- d. Painting of buildings.
- e. Providing concrete floors for 20 mess shelters.
- f. Bricking existing road from the quartermaster warehouse east to main road leading out of Camp.
- g. Bricking north and south road connecting with the new brick road east to the Post Exchange and Recreation Center.

It would be advantageous to the Military Department and to the people of the State, especially those in the vicinity of Jacksonville, if the main brick road through the Camp was extended west to join State Road No. 3 between Jacksonville and Orange Park. The present road is old and delapidated and becoming dangerous to travel.

The natural beauty of the Camp makes it a much-visited resort by the civilian population, especially on Sundays and Holidays.

STATE MEDALS

In March of 1929 there were authorized by the State for issue to members of the Florida National Guard, three medals: The *Florida Cross*; to be awarded for extraordinary heroism or for exceptionally meritorious service, the *Active State Service Medal*; for participation in a major tour of active state service, and the *Florida Service Badge* for five or more years' service in the Florida National Guard.

It is believed that the initiation of these medals has been a great factor in promoting esprit de corps and raising morale.

Only two Florida Crosses have been issued; one to the undersigned by your Excellency and one to Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, 116th Field Artillery, both for service during the Florida Hurricane of 1926. There have been 564 Active State Service Medals issued and 285 Florida Service Badges.

RADIO NET FOR STATE

The Legislature of 1929 appropriated \$3,000.00 for the purpose of establishing a State radio net, this being in conformity to a general plan of the Regular Army for the establishment of a net over the entire Fourth Corps Area (Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee).

This Department was particularly interested in this project as its completion would afford a means of communication in emergencies where other means of communication had broken down.

Advice from a number of sources was sought as to the proper equipment to install, finally, on the advice of the Signal Officer, 4th Corps Area, short wave length sets operating on 40-80 meters, with auxiliary gas engines for use in

power emergencies, were adopted. They have now been installed at the following cities, call letters also given:

Tallahassee	W-4-SC
St. Augustine	W-4-NF
Tampa	W-4-BQ
Fort Myers	W-4-ANJ
Sanford	W-4-GS

A station at Miami is also in process of being established and should be completed within a very short period.

All of the stations, as well as the operators, are licensed by the United States Department of Commerce.

CONCLUSION

There are a number of items which have come before the Department which it is felt that, although they might be of interest, a detailed discussion of them would unduly prolong our report. Among these are:

A revision of the Retired List of the Florida National Guard in order to properly credit those who in the past have rendered valuable service to the State through this Department.

A revision of the State regulations relative to the performance of active State duty.

In the interest of economy appendices which have normally been attached to the report of the Department have been omitted and their substance has been summarized in the body of the report.

We desire to emphasize the value of the assistance rendered in the training of the Guard by the Regular Army personnel detailed for that purpose. They have shown the finest possible cooperative spirit and where good could be effected have not hesitated to go beyond the call of their obligations, and what might normally be expected.

Our appreciation also extends to all Federal agencies with which we have had dealings during the period; for the excellent cooperation shown, and last, but not least, to you, our Commander-in-Chief, for the interest shown in our Department and for your actions which, from time to time, have assisted in the accomplishment of our task.

Very respectfully,

VIVIAN COLLINS,

*Brigadier General, A.G.D., F.N.G.,
The Adjutant General,
Florida.*